**Topics: Normal distribution, Functions of Random Variables**

1. The time required for servicing transmissions is normally distributed with *μ* = 45 minutes and *σ* = 8 minutes. The service manager plans to have work begin on the transmission of a customer’s car 10 minutes after the car is dropped off and the customer is told that the car will be ready within 1 hour from drop-off. What is the probability that the service manager cannot meet his commitment?
2. 0.3875
3. 0.2676
4. 0.5
5. 0.6987

Ans. See Jupyter File

0.2659 is correct

1. The current age (in years) of 400 clerical employees at an insurance claims processing center is normally distributed with mean *μ* = 38 and Standard deviation *σ* =6. For each statement below, please specify True/False. If false, briefly explain why.
2. More employees at the processing center are older than 44 than between 38 and 44.
3. A training program for employees under the age of 30 at the center would be expected to attract about 36 employees.

Ans. In this question, Mean is 38, Standard Deviation is 6.

Z- score can be calculated by using Z = x-*μ/σ*

**See Jupyter File**

1. If *X1* ~ *N* (μ, σ2) and *X*2 ~ *N* (μ, σ2) are *iid* normal random variables, then what is the difference between 2 *X*1 and *X*1 + *X*2? Discuss both their distributions and parameters.

Ans.

Var(k\*X1) = \*Var(X)

If X and Y are independent,

V(X+Y) = V(X) + V(Y)

Given that *X1* ~ *N* (μ, σ2) and *X*2 ~ *N* (μ, σ2)

Assume that *X1* and *X*2 has same μ =1, σ =2

Var(2\* X1) = \*Var(1,)

= 4\*Var(1,4)

Var(4,16)

Since,

Var(X1 + X2) = Var(X1) + Var(X2)

= Var(1,) + Var(1,)

= Var(1,4) + Var(1,4)

=Var(2,8)  
  
It concludes that Var(2\* X1) has 2 times more variance value than Var(X1 + X2)

1. Let X ~ N (100, 202). Find two values, *a* and *b*, symmetric about the mean, such that the probability of the random variable taking a value between them is 0.99.
2. 90.5, 105.9
3. 80.2, 119.8
4. 22, 78
5. 48.5, 151.5
6. 90.1, 109.9

Ans. Since we are here to find out the values of a and b, which are symmetric about the mean, such that the probability of random variable taking a value between them is 0.99. So, we have to work in reverse order.

The Probability of getting value between a an b should be 0.99.

So, the probability of a and b which is outside or wrong is 1-0.99 i.e., 0.01

The probability towards left from a = 0.01/2 i.e., -0.005

Since we have the probabilities of a and b, we need to calculate X, the random variable at a and b which has got these probabilities.

By finding the standard Normal Variable Z(Z-value), we can calculate the X values.

Z = x-*μ/σ*

For Probability 0.005 the Z-Value is -2.57(from Z table).

Z\**σ +μ =* XZ(-0.005)\*20+100

= -(-2.57)\*20+100

=151.4Z(+0.005)\*20+100

=(-2.57)\*20+100

=48.6

So, option d is correct

1. Consider a company that has two different divisions. The annual profits from the two divisions are independent and have distributions Profit1 ~ N (5, 32) and Profit2 ~ N(7, 42) respectively. Both the profits are in $ Million. Answer the following questions about the total profit of the company in Rupees. Assume that $1 = Rs. 45
2. Specify a Rupee range (centered on the mean) such that it contains 95% probability for the annual profit of the company.
3. Specify the 5th percentile of profit (in Rupees) for the company
4. Which of the two divisions has a larger probability of making a loss in a given year?

Ans. See Jupyter File…